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FOREIGN CROPS, AUGUST, 1911.

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INTRODUCTION.

Harvest was in progress July and August over a great part of the Northern Hemisphere, and, excepting in one or two important producing countries, the results seem not to be varying materially from earlier anticipations. In western Canada spring-wheat prospects appear to have maintained their excellent promise in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but black rust is unofficially reported to have done slight injury in Manitoba. The condition of spring wheat at the end of July was put at 90 for the whole of Canada, against 77 last year, the range in the three western Provinces being from 90 to 96 this season as compared with a range of from 56 to 68 a year ago. The largest crop of wheat ever grown in the three western Provinces was 147 million bushels, in 1909; almost $2\frac{3}{4}$ million acres have since been added to their wheat area, and from 180 to 200 million bushels are the favorite trade estimates for the present year. The total yield of winter wheat is estimated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at 17,706,000 bushels, compared with 16,610,000 in 1910. The 1911 yield of hay and clover in the Dominion is estimated at 12,189,000 tons, compared with 15,490,000 tons last year. By principal producing Provinces, the output in 1911 was as follows: Ontario, 4,736,000; Quebec, 5,028,000; Prince Edward Island, 245,000; Nova Scotia, 941,000; and New Brunswick, 885,000 tons.

Cereal harvest in Europe had at the beginning of August reached the latitudes of the British Isles. In the west it was from one to three weeks early, in the center about normal, and in the east from two to three weeks late. From the present somewhat vague indications the total European wheat crop is not likely to equal that of last year.

In western Europe, as a whole, the prospects are for average or possibly better than average yields; in the United Kingdom and France quantitative estimates are not yet available, but the trend of popular opinion is toward confidence in about an average outturn of wheat of excellent quality, with crops of rye and especially oats quantitatively not quite up to that standard. Spain and Italy have each announced banner crops of wheat; the former reports 157 million bushels, against 137 million in 1910 and a former record

yield of 144 million bushels in 1909; the latter estimates the current crop at 203 million bushels, against 153 million a year ago and 190 million in 1909.

In central Europe cereal yields, owing to favorable weather, will probably be better than at one time anticipated. In Belgium wheat promises better than last year. In Germany and Austria, however, neither wheat nor rye promises quite so well as in 1910, and in the first-named country the outlook for oats is very discouraging; wheat in Hungary has greatly improved and promises to surpass the 169 million bushel crop of last year; the barley and oat crops are also officially rated as quantitatively superior to a year ago, but rye is this season deficient. Unofficial estimates of the Roumanian wheat crop make it smaller than in 1910 but above the average, while prospects in the other Balkan States seem generally favorable.

The agricultural situation in Russia seems during August to have been greatly modified. Prolonged drought in western Siberia and in the eastern Provinces of European Russia, including the important spring-wheat producers, Samara and Orenburg, is reported to have resulted in great losses. The two Provinces combined produced in 1909 about 117 million bushels. No quantitative official expression of the results of the calamity have yet appeared, but it may be of interest to note that trade estimates of the total Russian crop are being reduced 150 million to 200 million bushels. The actual extent of the damage, however, must necessarily be in doubt until the issuance of the official figures.

In Argentina and Chile, where autumn-sown crops are now passing through the mild winters of those latitudes, weather conditions have been reported favorable, and hopes, based on the present appearance of the fields, are for good yields four months hence of wheat, oats, and flaxseed.

The progress of the monsoon in British India has not been satisfactory, but has lately improved. Much anxiety has been expressed respecting the seeding of crops, but it is believed that good rains would yet save the situation. The crops jeopardized are those harvested in autumn, commonly known as the food-grain crops. Wheat and flaxseed are sown between September and December, but a failure of food grains would likely have an indirect influence on the export of wheat.

CANADA.

The spring-wheat Provinces, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta, have, with few exceptions, been favored during the summer with excellent weather. Backwardness of vegetation has, therefore, for

the most part disappeared, though an early harvest, the great desideratum of northern latitudes, has not been realized in all regions. The reaping machines entered the earlier ripened fields the first week of August, and cutting is expected to be finished in early September. Thousands of harvest hands have come from Montreal and other eastern centers to aid in saving the crops. Up to late in August it was said that never before in the history of the Provinces had there been a prospect for so enormous a yield of wheat. No official quantitative estimates have yet been issued, but commercial opinion is practically unanimous that from 180 to 200 million bushels will represent the results of this year's thrashings. The largest previous crop was 147 million bushels, in 1909; last year's yield, owing to drought in some districts, was only 129 million bushels.

There is also promise, in the Dominion as a whole, of good crops of oats, barley, flaxseed, potatoes, and hay. The increased attention given to the cultivation of flaxseed, particularly in Saskatchewan, is especially noteworthy. In the statement below may be found the Dominion Department of Agriculture's estimates, by Provinces, on the total area sown to flax, potatoes, and corn in 1911, as compared with 1910:

Area of flaxseed, potatoes, and corn in Canada.

Province.	Flaxseed.		Potatoes.		Corn for husking.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	34,900	34,041	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	44,600	43,632	350	360
New Brunswick	.....	.....	56,900	55,482	.....	.....
Quebec	.....	.....	141,200	140,400	27,500	29,099
Ontario	.....	.....	173,700	175,588	284,500	299,040
Manitoba	32,100	24,577	20,100	19,798	.....	.....
Saskatchewan	690,400	438,000	19,000	17,870	.....	.....
Alberta	20,800	14,300	18,100	16,451	.....	.....
Total	743,300	476,877	508,500	503,262	312,350	323,499

Other minor crops the area of which has been officially reported are corn for fodder, buckwheat, beans, turnips, and sugar beets. Corn for fodder was cultivated in 1911 on 273,700 and buckwheat on 260,000 acres, the culture of both being common to all Provinces, excepting Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Of the 1911 buckwheat area, 113,400 acres were in Ontario, 67,200 in Quebec, and 58,200 in New Brunswick. The surface under beans in 1911 was 50,246 acres, or 2,738 less than last year; Ontario and Quebec are the principal centers of production, with areas of 35,800 and 10,100 acres, respectively. Turnips, grown in all Provinces, cover 226,000 acres, against 236,622 last year. The area under sugar beets is 15,100 acres,

against 16,000 in 1910 and 10,000 in 1909; excepting 2,700 acres in Alberta in 1911, 2,800 in 1910, and 2,000 in 1909, sugar-beet culture is confined exclusively to the Province of Ontario.

Respecting red clover seed in Ontario, the July, 1911, report of the Dominion Department of Agriculture says:

The red-clover crop has suffered severely. Because of climatic conditions the areas sown to red clover last year, especially on the lighter soils, provided a very indifferent growth. The winter and early spring months, followed by a dry April and May, proved disastrous to the stand of red clover that looked poor in the late autumn. In those districts of Ontario which provide the great bulk of our red-clover seed there remains not more than 50 per cent of the possible area from which seed might be taken, and a great deal of this small area is patchy and badly infested with weeds. If the present weather continues in western Ontario, the second growth from which the seed is taken will be very short indeed, and will be needed for pasture or hay. The Lake Erie counties will furnish some clover seed for commerce, but the total output for the Province is estimated to be not more than 25 per cent of the normal crop, comparatively little of which could be made to grade No. 1 under the new seed-control act. The red-clover crop in eastern Ontario and in parts of Quebec is highly satisfactory; but there are no clover-seed hullers in these districts, and although clover yields quite as well as in western Ontario the farmers are not accustomed to saving the seed, and are not likely to do so this year to take advantage of the short supply and prospective high prices.

The number of live stock on farms shows little change from last year, there being an increase of 53,201 in the total number of horses, of 22,649 in the number of milch cows, and of 38,236 in the number of swine; but a decrease of 50,963 in "other cattle" and of 209,170 in sheep. The July issue of the Census and Statistics Monthly, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, contains the following estimates:

Live stock on farms in Canada in 1911, by Provinces.[1]

Province.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Prince Edward Island	55,500	56,500	34,000	108,600	46,400
Nova Scotia	151,700	180,900	69,000	351,000	70,000
New Brunswick	123,300	110,500	66,700	190,800	93,000
Quebec	872,800	609,200	371,400	533,400	697,500
Ontario	1,234,500	1,558,600	791,000	975,400	1,469,800
Manitoba	161,200	293,300	251,800	29,600	135,800
Saskatchewan	143,600	444,700	365,500	111,300	130,300
Alberta	134,000	956,300	317,000	179,200	149,400
Total	2,876,600	4,210,000	2,266,400	2,389,200	2,792,200

[1] Excluding British Columbia.

ARGENTINA.

A preliminary estimate (August 4) of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture on the areas sown for harvest in the winter of 1911–12 shows an increase of over 4 per cent in the acreage under wheat, the premier crop, of over 12 per cent in that under oats, and of less than 2 per cent in that under flaxseed. The estimates, as cabled, are

shown below compared with the areas sown to each of these crops and to corn, second in importance of the grain crops, in the four preceding years:

Area of wheat, corn, flaxseed, and oats in Argentina.

Crop year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Flaxseed.	Oats.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1911–12	16,200,000	(1)	3,790,000	2,220,000
1910–11	15,451,600	7,945,100	3,715,900	1,980,200
1909–10	14,422,100	7,425,400	3,596,800	1,414,900
1908–9	14,981,900	7,348,500	3,791,300	1,564,900
1907–8	14,232,900	6,719,300	3,452,400	702,000

[1] Not yet planted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on agricultural conditions on August 1 especially refers to the effect upon crops and live stock of the prolonged drought and heat. Excepting wheat, of which the prospects have improved 2 per cent, and hops, which on the whole appear to have maintained their position, all crops have deteriorated. The superiority of wheat over the other grain crops has increased, and while in yield it will be the "crop of the year" reports as to its quality are also satisfactory. With the exception of north Wales and the west midland division of England, an average or over-average yield may be expected in each division, with a result for the whole country some 3 per cent above the 10-year average. Barley and oats have suffered from the drought, the latter, in particular, being frequently described as thin and patchy. Both crops have ripened prematurely, and the grain is light. In none of the divisions of the country is the yield of barley expected to reach an average; the results for oats are still less promising, the total yield being forecasted 8 per cent below average. All three cereals are short in the straw. Beans have suffered considerably from attacks of "fly" as well as from the drought and are now expected to be as much below average as oats. Peas also have suffered from lack of rain, and in some districts are reported dried up. The yield, on July 1 regarded about average, is now anticipated to be 5 per cent below it.

Potatoes are generally described as in a healthy condition and with good growth. In Wales and Scotland the yield promises to exceed the average, but in England an under-average yield is predicted, and for the country as a whole the result will be about an average.

Roots have suffered from dry weather, though mangolds have been less affected than turnips and swedes. Turnips and swedes are frequently described as a poor plant, and backward, and are much in need of rain. In Scotland the early sown are progressing more satisfactorily than the later sown.

The hay crop was secured in good condition, very quickly and with little labor, the weather being for the most part favorable. The yields both for "seeds" hay and meadow hay are lighter than were anticipated a month ago. Both crops will be considerably below average.

Reports on hops in the southeastern division state that the bine is slack owing to the drought. Vermin is not now generally prevalent, but the yield is not likely to reach an average. In the west midland division reports are variable, and an average yield may be obtained, but for the country as a whole an average crop is not expected.

All classes of fruit have suffered from the drought, which has caused a large proportion of apples, pears, plums, and cherries to fall. Strawberries were about an average crop, while other crops both of small fruit and tree fruit are considerably under average.

Pastures have been very much burnt up, the scarcity of grass necessitating resort to oil cake and other feeding stuffs to maintain the stock.

Summarizing the reports and representing an average crop by 100, the appearance of the crops on August 1, 1911, as compared with July 1, 1911, and August 1, 1910, was as follows:

Condition of crops in Great Britain.

Date.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Seeds, hay.	Meadow hay.	Hops.
Aug. 1, 1911	103	96	92	92	95	100	93	89	98
July 1, 1911	101	97	94	99	99	102	94	90	98
Aug. 1, 1910	101	102	99	102	100	106	105	105	102

The yield of wheat per acre has recently been officially estimated at 32.68 bushels; the record yield per acre was 34.74 bushels in 1898; the lowest yield per acre 25.95 bushels in 1893.

FRANCE.

The generally hot and dry weather which prevailed during harvest enabled grain to be garnered in excellent condition, but the continuation of the drought has seriously impaired the prospects of potatoes and other root crops, and pastures are practically burnt up. Opinions respecting the total yield of wheat vary greatly, the majority of private estimates ranging between 300 million and 330 million bushels. The official figures on yield will appear in September.

ITALY.

The July issue of the Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, published by the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome), contains the following estimates of the area and production of wheat, rye, oats, and barley in 1911, compared with those of the previous year:

Area and production of certain cereals in Italy in 1911 and 1910.

Crop.	Acres.		Bushels.[1]	
	1911	1910	1911	1910
Wheat	11,613,700	11,758,500	203,374,000	153,168,000
Rye	296,500	300,800	5,512,000	5,439,000
Barley	617,800	611,700	11,482,000	9,183,000
Oats	1,235,500	1,243,700	42,025,000	28,574,000

[1] Bushels: wheat 60, rye 56, barley 48, and oats 32 pounds.

Among European countries the Italian wheat crop ranks regularly next in importance to those of Russia and France. The total yield in 1911 was the heaviest ever recorded, surpassing the moderate output of the preceding year by 50 million bushels, and exceeding the previous banner crop, that of 1909, by over 13 million. Other cereals hold a wholly secondary place in the economy of the country. Rye, grown chiefly in Piedmont and Lombardy, covers a surface of less than 300,000 acres. Barley, localized largely in the south, yielded 11½ million bushels in 1911 from an area of 618,000 acres. Oats is grown on an area of about 1¼ million acres annually, the yield in 1911 showing an increase of 13½ million bushels as compared with that of the previous year.

A late official report states that in central Italy the olive prospect is fairly promising but that the corn crop in some districts needs rain.

NETHERLANDS.

Autumn-sown cereals are believed to have given larger yields than last year and of excellent quality, but the spring-sown show the effects of the droughty summer in short straw and light grain. Oats is the most unsatisfactory of all crops. Potatoes, especially on sandy soil, have been seriously affected by the dry, hot weather, and the outturn will be under average. Official statistics of production have not yet been issued; the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry on areas sown in 1911, compared with former years, follows:

Area of specified crops in the Netherlands, 1911–1908.

Crop.	1911	1910	1909	1908
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Winter rye	548,349	543,511	548,216	542,547
Spring rye	6,701	5,095	5,221	6,264
Winter wheat	130,674	119,302	110,140	126,813
Spring wheat	10,022	15,980	16,543	12,229
Winter barley	54,461	50,594	50,749	57,921
Spring barley	14,650	18,822	19,457	16,650
Oats	326,066	348,426	349,738	345,518
Buckwheat	32,531	35,138	38,372	40,982
Potatoes	405,370	400,833	398,471	395,087
Sugar beets	134,808	138,554	136,058	118,000

GERMANY.

Estimates of the areas under cereals in 1911 have recently been made by the Imperial Statistical Office; the figures, indicating a slight decrease in the acreage of winter rye and an increase in that of spring-sown crops, are as below:

Crop areas in Germany, 1911–1907.

Crop.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Winter wheat	4,327,000	4,287,000	3,944,400	4,147,500	3,452,700
Spring wheat	551,000	513,900	581,000	509,400	863,700
Winter rye	14,866,000	14,997,100	14,848,500	14,812,600	14,592,000
Spring rye	297,000	290,400	300,800	310,000	339,500
Spring barley	3,917,000	3,880,500	4,068,200	4,025,200	4,205,000
Oats	10,692,000	10,599,100	10,650,100	10,564,400	10,816,000
Potatoes	8,206,000	8,145,000	8,213,100	8,136,300	8,148,200
Clover	4,969,000	5,145,200	5,044,900	5,144,300	4,868,900
Alfalfa	508,000	600,000	600,500	589,600	519,400

Dry, hot weather, with insufficient rainfall in many localities, prevailed during a great part of June and July. Winter rye harvest, almost completed by August 1, was favored by these conditions, but winter wheat in some parts is said to have ripened prematurely. The quality of winter wheat and rye in general is pronounced excellent. The spring-sown crops have suffered more seriously from the droughty conditions, the effect on oats and clover having been particularly harmful. According to the Imperial Statistical Office, the condition of the crops on July 1 was as follows:

Condition of crops in Germany.

[1=very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

Crop.	July 1, 1911.	June 1, 1911.	May 15, 1911.	April 15, 1911.	July 15, 1910.	July 15, 1909.	July 15, 1908.	July 15, 1907.
Winter wheat	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.8
Spring wheat	3.0	2.6	2.6	.....	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
Winter spelt	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3
Winter rye	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6
Spring rye	2.7	2.5	2.7	.....	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3
Barley	2.5	2.4	2.4	.....	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.2
Oats	2.9	2.6	2.6	.....	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.3
Potatoes	2.5	2.6	.....	.....	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4
Clover	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.0
Alfalfa	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6

The Imperial Statistical Office reports condition on August 1 of winter and spring wheat, spring rye, barley, and oats unchanged, but records an improvement of 1 point each in spelt and winter rye; a heavy deterioration is indicated in potatoes, clover, and alfalfa, the August 1 condition of potatoes being expressed as 3.0, of clover as 3.9, and of alfalfa as 3.7. The present condition of the potato crop, it may be added, is often compared to that of 1904, when only 1,333,326,000 bushels were grown, as compared with an average of about 1,680,000,000 bushels.

AUSTRIA.

During the month ended July 15, according to the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, the prospect for wheat and oats declined, while that for barley and rye remained practically stationary. So far as the appearance of vegetation is concerned, without reference to acreage, which for 1911 is as yet unknown, the promise for wheat and rye is inferior to that at the same date last year, while the condition of barley and oats is superior. Corn was said to be developing normally, except in parts of the east, where the second plowing was stopped by rains; on the whole, however, the condition does not compare favorably with that at the same date in 1910. Potatoes on the better soils promise rich yields; in certain eastern districts rot is threatened because of excessive moisture. Sugar beets are of medium promise; the late-planted especially are of irregular growth, and insects and rot are reported to have destroyed many fields. The Ministry of Agriculture reports conditions July 15 to have been as follows, with comparisons:

Crop conditions in Austria.

[1=very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

Crop.	July 15, 1911.	June 15, 1911.	May 15, 1911.	Apr. 15, 1911.	July 15, 1910.	June 15, 1910.	May 15, 1910.	Apr. 15, 1910.
Wheat	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Rye	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3
Barley	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3
Oats	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.1
Corn	2.5	2.6	2.1	.....	2.1	2.2	2.2	.....
Potatoes	2.4	2.3	2.2	.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	.....
Sugar beets	3.3	2.9	2.8	.....	2.1	2.3	2.7	.....
Clover	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1

HUNGARY.

The report of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture on the condition of the crops July 11 stated that winter-barley cutting was finished; wheat harvest was over in the south of the great plain, and rye cutting completed except in the mountainous regions. Oats were ripe in the south and harvest begun, but in the northern and mountainous regions the plants were still green.

The weather, except in the northeast, had lately been dry, hot, and very propitious to the maturation of cereals and the progress of harvest. Prospects for quantity and quality of wheat had improved; the natural weight is spoken of as surpassing the average. The number of sheaves to the acre exceeds expectations, and the heads are almost everywhere heavy and well filled. Rye prospects have not improved in like proportion, experimental thrashings showing that the heads in many localities had been attainted by frost while in the milk. Barley is characterized by long straw, large, well-filled, and heavy heads. Not for many years, it is said, has this country produced a brewing barley of so fine color and quality.

Oats are frequently short of straw, but the heads are generally heavy; in the north, where the crop was still green, solicitude was expressed in the event of further prolongation of drought. The area under corn is slightly less than last year, but drought had to some extent checked its seasonable development; cultivation was finished. Potatoes, though they had endured the drought better than corn, were in places showing the effects. Below is a statement of the probable yields in 1911, as indicated by appearances August 8, July 25, and July 11, compared with final yields in 1910:

Prospective yields of cereals in Hungary (proper) in 1911 and actual yields in 1910.

Crop.	Bushels.[1]				
	Forecast Aug. 8, 1911.	Forecast July 25, 1911.	Forecast July 11, 1911.	Forecast June 27, 1911.	Final, 1910.
Wheat	176,735,000	177,470,000	169,646,000	162,846,000	169,699,000
Rye and maslin	50,785,000	51,178,000	49,803,000	49,682,000	52,336,000
Barley	72,798,000	72,568,000	69,242,000	.....	53,628,000
Oats	90,595,000	88,184,000	85,150,000	.....	70,701,000

[1] Bushels: wheat 60, rye 56, barley 48, and oats 32 pounds.

The report of July 25 reports a continuation of dry, hot weather, with few showers. Wheat and barley were cut everywhere except in the high altitudes, and samples of thrashings are satisfactory both in quantity and in quality. Corn and potatoes were adversely affected by the drought; in the north, however, where potatoes form the principal food crop, the fields were looking fairly well, and early rains would insure a good crop. Prospects for beans and other legumes are still medium. Hops have resisted the effects of the dry season well. Hemp and flax promise a fairly good yield. Tobacco prospects have decreased. Sugar beets and fodder beets have suffered from the drought, and unless rain falls soon a failure is anticipated. Vineyards were not much affected by the dry weather, and a medium vintage is expected. The fruit crop will be small.

The report relating to conditions August 8, while indicating no material changes in the prospects of the cereal crops, states that corn and potatoes have suffered severely from the long drought and heat. Rain has fallen since the date to which the report refers, but some of the damage is past recovery, especially on sandy soil. Both corn and potatoes are certain to yield less than average.

ROUMANIA.

Excepting some torrential rains in Moldavia, wheat harvest, which began in late June, has been favored with high temperatures and pretty uniformly fair skies. Grain of heavier natural weight and of better quality than last year is therefore expected if good weather continues. As to yield, public opinion, in the absence as yet of an official estimate, inclines to belief in results smaller than those of

1910, but above the average. When popular sentiment crystallizes into figures the results usually approximate 95 million bushels. Barley, of which the average annual yield is about 25 million bushels, is also expected to give good results. The quantitatively variable character of wheat yields in this country, usually owing to drought or its absence, is shown in the subjoined statement, which gives the area and production of wheat and the export of wheat and wheat flour during the last six years:

Area and production of wheat and exports of wheat and wheat flour in Roumania, 1905–1910.

Calendar year.	Area.	Production.	Exports.	
			Wheat.	Wheat flour.
	Acres.	*Bushels.*[1]	*Bushels.*[1]	*Barrels* [2]
1905	4,838,900	104,760,000	63,065,669	484,506
1906	4,998,500	112,293,000	63,484,492	745,289
1907	4,236,100	42,799,000	42,307,171	556,892
1908	4,452,000	55,514,000	26,247,145	172,468
1909	4,173,000	58,872,000	31,514,808	212,673
1910	4,814,000	110,827,000	67,005,069	.....
Annual average	4,585,400	80,844,000	48,937,392	434,366

[1] Bushels of 60 pounds. [2] Barrels of 196 pounds.

BULGARIA.

Yields are believed to be about average, although much damage is said to have been done wheat by heavy rain in July. Last year's crops, it may be recalled, were exceptional; wheat yielded 49 million, barley 16 million, oats 13 million, and rye 12 million bushels. A repetition of these results this season is not expected; unofficial reports speak only of full average outturns of probably good quality. The corn crop, second in importance to wheat, is reported making fine progress.

RUSSIA.

Although definite authoritative figures respecting the outturn of the 1911 harvest will doubtless not be available for three or four months yet, it seems well established that the yield of the Empire, as a whole, will fall materially short of the splendid results of each of the last two years. In western and central European Russia the promise though somewhat irregular is fairly satisfactory; in fact, in some Provinces prospects are better even than last year. But over an enormous expanse of territory in eastern Europe and western Siberia, comprising the Volga-Kama, Simbirsk, Saratoff, Samara, Orenburg, Ufa, Tobolsk, and a part of the southeastern regions, a harvest failure is imminent, owing to hot weather and prolonged drought which was followed by heavy rains. In 1909, it is stated, the wheat crop of Samara and Saratoff alone amounted to 117 million bushels, while 35 million were grown in Orenburg. If, as is claimed, a heavy proportion of the crop of these Provinces has been

destroyed, it is apparent that the total yield of the Empire will be seriously curtailed. In response to an inquiry from the Russian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Moscow Exchange Committee expressed the opinion that the harvest throughout European Russia and the Caucasus would on the whole be an average, i. e., from 30 to 40 per cent below last year, with the exception of the Volga and Kama regions, where the harvest is bad. According to this authority, the present reserves for all European Russia are from 50 to 60 per cent less than in 1910.

MEXICO.

The June, 1911, issue of the Boletin de la Direccion General de Agricultura contains the following official estimate of the area, production, and distribution of certain crops in 1910:

Area and production of corn, wheat, rice, and cotton in Mexico, by provinces, 1909–1910.

AREA.

State or Territory.	Corn.	Wheat.	Rice.	Cotton.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Chiapas	1,057,588	(1)	33,536	2,202
Guanajuato	674,400	254,473	(3)	(3)
Guerrero	1,404,724	(1)	21,038	163,086
Jalisco	3,006,730	567,174	10,242	1,013
Mexico	1,059,948	328,327	(1)	(3)
Michoacan	588,362	198,453	53,967	(1)
Coahuila	295,859	195,790	4,418	74,681
Chihuahua	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)
Nuevo Leon	93,624	93,624	(3)	(2)
Oaxaca	805,897	176,642	6,145	18,866
Puebla	610,255	182,251	2,814	(3)
Querétaro	298,062	252,675	(3)	(3)
Sonora	33,336	55,207	(3)	(3)
Vera Cruz	581,164	58,217	4,977	2,834
Zacatecas	1,140,426	156,768	(3)	(3)
Other States and Territories	1,815,002	107,944	70,307	21,486
Total	13,375,377	2,627,550	207,344	284,368

PRODUCTION.

	Bushels (Winchester).	*Bushels (60 lbs.).*	*Pounds.*	*Bales (500 lbs.).*
Chiapas	18,354,368	(1)	29,920,831	1,179
Guanajuato	7,744,821	1,243,974	(3)	(3)
Guerrero	24,197,806	(1)	18,769,964	87,302
Jalisco	34,529,332	1,970,379	13,618,894	873
Mexico	12,172,456	976,432	(1)	(3)
Michoacan	10,936,454	1,475,484	48,148,464	(1)
Coahuila	1,661,059	600,709	3,941,825	66,630
Chihuahua	1,959,971	547,804	(3)	710
Nuevo Leon	1,117,293	696,084	(3)	(1)
Oaxaca	13,882,397	525,327	6,305,266	13,466
Puebla	7,003,183	813,012	2,887,695	(3)
Queretaro	2,396,063	939,307	(3)	(3)
Sonora	332,834	410,460	(3)	(3)
Vera Cruz	18,715,857	432,836	8,880,129	2,225
Zacatecas	9,167,667	699,332	(3)	(3)
Other States and Territories	25,480,416	644,741	69,862,479	19,240
Total	190,765,977	11,975,941	202,325,547	191,635

[1] Included in "Other States and Territories." [2] No data. [3] None reported.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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